The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The best way to revenge is not to imitate injury.

TRADE UNIONISM OF FIRST IMPORTANCE

It can not be too often emphasized that the organization of wage workers is of first importance.

No wrong can be righted or ideal realized without the driving power of unity.

Men have wasted their lives in futile petitions and hope for improved conditions, but not until they organized were their hopes realized.

Again and again must men be shown that there is no royal road to a better day.

Those who control the lives of wage earners and their families will not surrender that control. They will only yield as they are compelled to by a power intelligently directed.

The industrial autocrat may conceal his power, he may exercise it cautiously when unrest is evident, but behind the velvet glove looms an iron fist.

He may fill his plant with spies, or he may assume a paternalistic attitude with his company "union," his stock ownership or bonus systems.

But always he determines working conditions. He objects to workers having a voice in the manner of their employment—the one thing that distinguishes free men.

No man can be free in the true sense until he can act with his fellows. Out of this collective movement comes development in every other field of activity.

Without organization the worker is a social cipher.

Angry Farmers Force Change In Administration's Wheat Plan

Washington, Jan. 2.—Determination of wheat and corn growing farmers to secure higher prices for their surplus product seems to have effected the administration's policy as announced by President Coolidge before the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At that time the president opposed governmental aid, outside of co-operation. The farmers rejected the president's advice and declared for government aid to assist in marketing their surplus products.

This position has been endorsed at a meeting of representatives of 1,000,000 farmers, held in Des Moines. The conference made this threat against the high tariff system:

"We desire to say to congress that the time has come when it must choose between one of two alternatives—if industry insists that it cannot exist without the tariff, then it must take agriculture in on the deal. And failing to do this it should not blame the farmers of the United States if they invoke the principle that self-preservation is the first law, and if thus they should declare war on the protective system."

The resolutions declared that additional information, proposed by the administration's agricultural bill, is not necessary. "It is with a degree of amusement," a formal statement said, "that we note that the new measure sponsored by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is to prove a means of salvation to the farmer by supplying them with a new and expert fund of information about the mysteries of co-operative marketing.

"We desire to assure the secretary that it is not information we need, but a fair price. As a matter of fact, we never had so much information."

The farmers' new attitude toward the tariff and the possibility of a farm bloc in congress to put through the marketing project have caused a change of front in Washington. Secretary Jardine now announces that attention will be given to the "agricultural surplus problem."

Law Is Based On Economic Facts

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 2.—Every man should at least possess a rudimentary knowledge of economics, said Prof. Ira B. Cross of the University of California, in an address at the College of Pacific here.

Economics, said Dr. Cross, is the study of the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of man; that is, how we make our wealth and how we spend it.

"Behind all law is economics," said the educator. "It is economic conditions which precede law; if the economic conditions did not arise the law would not be.

"This is illustrated by a history of the interstate commerce law. If the railroads and other means of transportation had been developed to aid the economic condition of the country there would be no need for this legislation."

Great farmers not make history, said Dr. Cross. "They are made by their environment and their opportunity. Thus economic forces play a great part in history, and people should study history, should know economics. The primary causes which make history are economic, and every student of history should have some knowledge of this subject."

Among the Absent, 1925

Washington, Jan. 2.—The year 1925 called many trade union officials to the great beyond. The list includes:

Wm. Mushet, former trade union inspector, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

John McLennan, president Colorado district, United Mine Workers, during the Colorado strike of 1913 when the Ludlow tent colony was burned.

Walter Larkin, vice president Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Alex J. McGuire, general executive board, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees.

George W. Pring, vice president International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

Michael J. McGrath, international organizer United Mine Workers.

Joseph M. Dutton, assistant financier, International Molders' union.

Warren S. Stone, former grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and head of that brotherhood's financial affairs.

George F. Dunn, former president International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

Dennis Driscoll, Horseshoers' union; A. F. of L. fraternal delegate in 1904 to the British Trades Union Congress.

J. T. Hughes, international vice president Order of Railway Conductors.

Daniel A. Post, general executive board, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

George A. Grubb, secretary-treasurer Marine Engineers' Beneficiary association.

J. W. Anderson, vice president Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Thomas Greer, president Louisiana State Federation of Labor.

Wm. T. Brown, vice president Order of Railway Telegraphers.

George Leary, vice president International Metal Polishers' union.

COMMUNISTS HAVE NEW MONEY-GETTING PLAN

Washington, Jan. 2.—The latest money-getting scheme of the "borers-from-within" is to raise a fund to send an alleged committee of "labor" representatives to Russia. Contributors are assured that this committee will represent the wage workers. In a warning to organized labor President Green says:

"The agitation for the creation of this committee is carried on by members of communist organizations and those who are in sympathy with communism.

"Sending a committee to Russia is not in the interest of wage earners of the United States or of the people generally.

"Such a committee will not be representative of the labor movement and will not be recognized by the A. F. of L. It will be organized in the interest of communists and against the interest of the American labor movement.

"No loyal trade unionist will give his support to this nefarious scheme.

"Whenever applications are made to central bodies or local unions for contributions I hope I will be informed. Under no circumstances should contributions be made to this unworthy cause."

KILLING OF CHINESE STRIKERS IS BLAMED ON FOREIGN POLICE

New York, Jan. 2.—Foreign police are responsible for the riot at Shanghai, China, last summer when Chinese strikers and students were killed.

The workers protested against conditions in mills owned by Japanese capitalists. Students arranged a peaceful demonstration against police brutality, and they, too, were fired upon.

The outrage caused such world wide protest that a board of inquiry was set up by the various nations in control of China. The report has just been made public. Justice Elias F. Johnson, a member of the judiciary of the Philippine Islands, was the American member of the board. He blames the police. The British and Japanese members of the board upheld the police.

The American jurist condemns the authorities for failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation. He charges the foreigners in Shanghai with failure to take into account the principles of liberty and independence which they themselves have spread in China and he recommends various reforms of the Shanghai administration.

Justice Johnson calls attention to the grievances of Chinese, who have no control of Shanghai and who see their laws set aside by foreigners. He says these grievances should not be overlooked, and unjust treaties, negotiated with selfish and, perhaps, dishonest officials, should be "carefully considered."

PRIVATE LIABILITY COMPANIES WOULD EXPLOIT INJURED LABOR

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 2.—Private insurance interests are attempting to wreck the workmen's compensation law in this state, by the passage of legislation to adopt optional insurance for employers. Under this system, employers may choose their own insurers, and the profiteers will secure a foothold in the very profitable business of caring for injured employes. These profiteers plead that their plan will be more economical to employers, but one friend of state insurance replies:

"Under the optional plan industrial insurance will cost very much more. When these fellows get their hoped-for entering wedge they will walk into the industrial insurance department at Olympia, look over the records, which are public documents, pick out all the good risks and go out and write them up. That leaves your state fund to carry all the poorer risks—and that being the case, the state fund will have to increase its rates. Then the private companies will raise their rates proportionately, and soon all will be paying the higher rates that are now being charged in every state that has optional insurance. You can't get away from it, so don't put your head in the noose.

"In honest competition with the state fund the private insurance carriers would not get 5 cent of profit, because for every cent of insurance premiums paid into the state fund a dollar is paid out in benefits to injured workmen—nothing is left for profit. But once let them get an entering wedge and you can rest assured that they will soon bring about conditions by which they will make their profits, which will be the difference between the increased cost of insurance that the employer will pay and the decreased cost of compensation which the injured worker will receive.

"They know just how to put the thumbscrews on to make this situation into position. If you don't believe it, read the record in states where they are in the saddle. Probably you have not forgotten what they did in the old days."

UNIVERSITY PROBES BRING MILL THREAT

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 2.—If the University of North Carolina insists on investigating economic conditions in this state's textile mills it may find its appropriations curtailed by the legislature.

This threat is made by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. The complaint of the textile manufacturers and opponent of any proposal that is intended to improve working conditions.

The editor said he was speaking "unofficially," but let the university authorities know that the manufacturers "can and may bring pressure" to bear on the legislature to lessen the school's appropriations if they insist on investigating the manufacture of cotton goods. Mr. Clark wants the university to confine itself to academic courses of study and to leave social questions alone.

This attitude is in line with a declaration of a mill owners' convention in Pinehurst which rejected the request of university officials that they be allowed entrance to the mills to make a social and economic study of conditions therein.

LABOR'S WAGE THEORY GAINS FRIENDS

A feature of the year just passed was the increased number of persons outside organized labor who accept the wage philosophy of trade unions.

The growing use of credit, or deferred payments, formerly called the installment plan, is viewpoint among business men.

One well-known automobile manufacturer who must dispose of 1,000 machines every work day, generally on the credit plan, is naturally an opponent of low wages.

Many retail merchants are awakening to the value of a strong purchasing power, and wholesalers who supply the retail trade no longer shout for low wages.

Organized labor has always insisted that a strong purchasing power—high wages—is the best guarantee for good times. Many business men accept this theory and popular economists write on the "new discovery."

This is not new to the organized worker. Nearly a quarter of a century ago President Gompers said:

> "A reduction in wages curtails the workers' consuming power, which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of these workers who were formerly employed in the very article heretofore used and consumed. Then follows more discharges, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins."

Men who now declare for high wages are haled as prophets, but it was organized labor that maintained high standards until economic conditions became so pronounced that now there is no escape from the workers' logic.

SENATE WILL CONSIDER IMPEACHMENT CHARGES

Washington, Jan. 2.—The senate is preparing to impeach Federal Judge English of East St. Louis. He is charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors," which include favoritism in the naming of receivers for bankrupt business firms and dividing fees received by his appointees.

While Judge English was indulging in these practices he slandered against "law-defying" shop men during their nation-wide strike. The English court was an automatic injunction mill.

A special committee of the house has unanimously recommended impeachment. The accused will face the senate, whose members are sworn to act as a high court of impeachment. Judge English will be compelled to appear before the trial court and the managers of the house will present their evidence. Following this the high court will hear arguments. It will require a two-thirds vote to find him guilty. Forfeiture of office and all rights as a citizen is the limit penalty that may be imposed.

This is the tenth time in the history of the United States that the senate has considered impeachment charges.

BUILDERS TO PROBE THEIR OWN INDUSTRY

New York, Jan. 2.—A committee has been organized to consider evils in the building industry following a mass meeting of 500 architects, builders, contractors, financiers and building material men. The business men are alarmed at the disappearance of quality production in building and the graft, theft, substitution of material and high finance that permeates this industry.

In the mad rush to place building money, it is stated that heedlessness as to the maintenance cost of most of these buildings has jeopardized the welfare of people who have to work and live in them. It is also creating a financial hazard to thrifty persons who are pouring their money into this kind of investment, without thought how fast depreciation in a "gypped" building eats into operating costs when buildings are erected where there is a concerted movement all along the line to see how much can be subtracted from the specification without detection, what can be substituted and covered up, and where there is lack of inspection, or, in the case of a certain type of speculative building, where no attempt at inspection by the owner is made.

The committee says it will endeavor to trace back through the various departments of the industry the reasons why "bunghe bidding" and "counter bidding" have brought about situations where substitution, subterfuge and traffic in stolen materials, equipment and appliances are no longer the acute judiciary committee.

Under the present system congress is elected in November, but is not sworn in until a year from the following December—13 months later. A congress that may be repudiated by the people thus continue to make laws. This permits "lame-duck" representatives and senates to pass their vicious legislation, because they are no longer answerable to the people.

This system was adopted by the Constitutional Fathers when travel was by stage coach.

NORRIS WOULD ABOLISH "LAME-DUCK" CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Norris' constitutional amendment to abolish the "lame-duck" congress and inaugurate presidents in January, instead of March, is favored by the senate judiciary committee.

Under the present system congress is elected in November, but is not sworn in until a year from the following December—13 months later. A congress that may be repudiated by the people thus continue to make laws. This permits "lame-duck" representatives and senates to pass their vicious legislation, because they are no longer answerable to the people.

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MINERS EXPOSE TRICK

Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 2.—Miners employed by the Jeddo-Highland Coal company have exposed propaganda of this corporation to develop a public sentiment against these strikers.

When Governor Pinchot called a conference of municipal officials in the anthracite area they were informed by Jeddo announced that his constituents are against the Pinchot plan of settlement. The impression was that the business "happens to be" superintendent of the company, and that the population of Jeddo is composed of officials, clerks, and confidential and monthly men. The borough is owned and dominated by the company.

"The cheap trick of the company and its burgess was so evident," the miners state, "that newspaper reporters at the conference did not mention the burgess in their reports."

TO AID CRIPPLED WORKERS

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 2.—The state senate has appropriated $13,000 with which to match government aid in the training of workers who have been injured in industry.

HEAVY DEATH TOLL IN NON-UNION MINES

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 2.—Deaths in anti-union mines of this state continue. The department of mines reports 50 deaths in November, but the actual number of killed and injured is unknown.

McDowell county leads the fatality toll, as it does in the war on trade unionism. Raleigh and Fayette counties, also anti-union, maintained their record.

There is no attempt in these mines to enforce mining laws, as workers are unorganized, and timbering costs money, the operators increase profits while drawing on the non-union "labor supply."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS AID CITY'S KIDDIES

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Organized milk wagon drivers, affiliated to the Brotherhood of Teamsters voted $8,000 to children who would be overlooked by Santa Claus. These unionists are as generous as they are aggressive, in maintaining wage standards that will benefit their own children. Each member reported unfortunate cases along their route and a check for $10 was forwarded.

REJECT 7-HOUR DAY

Seattle, Jan. 2.—Employing painters rejected the seven-hour day proposal of the Painters' union. The purpose of the workers is to equalize labor during the slack season.

HIGH TAX, LOW WAGE, AIDS TEXTILE BARONS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Tremendous profits in four New England cotton mills, due partly to the tariff, were charged on the floor of the house by Congressman Oldfield. United States Senator Butler is president of the mills.

Congressman Oldfield declared that the tariff on textiles and profits in the textile business have been mounting steadily, while wages are being decreased.

"Wages of labor were reduced 22½ per cent in 1921," he said. "An attempt was made for a further reduction in 1922, and in 1925 a reduction of 10 per cent was ordered."

TRADE UNIONISM AND HUMAN HAPPINESS

By REX B. HERSEY
University of Pennsylvania

In nature nothing is static. We can not remain "put." One invention calls for a dozen more to make the first truly effective. So it is with the union. Progress both in the union and in its external environment demands further progress. The trade union, then, must ever adapt itself to changing times. We can not for a moment feel that it has reached the acme of service in bringing about the eight-hour day, better wages and workmen's compensation. Even if all employers were unselfish, which they are not, and would endeavor to effect in their plants working conditions which would leave no cause for complaint, there would still remain the fact that the great movement of the present day is toward co-operation, toward union and integration, rather than unlimited competition and small-scale industry.

Without organization, co-operation is obviously impossible. Thus we may rest assured that, in the nature of things, the trade union will not be required as a necessary industrial organization of the future. A general acceptance of the labor movement for its truth, but rather on the emotions which the individual unions and the labor movement as a whole arouse in their own members, as well as their opponents and the general public. These emotions in turn depend on the fundamental purposes of unionism and the skill and tact with which they are pursued.

In view of these facts it behooves us to inquire into the ultimate goal of unionism. Is unionism merely a more or less thoughtless response to present-day conditions, or does it, in addition, contain an element of service, an element of ethical attainment that has been too little appreciated in the past?

During the past two years I have been assisting in conducting research studies into the relation of the worker to his total situation. During the same period I have been lecturing to trade union classes in the Philadelphia labor college. For four years previous to that I was in Europe trying to appraise justly the English and German labor movements. The results of my experiences and reflections seem to suggest that the only safe and justifiable goal for trade unionism to seek is the attainment of that elusive ideal, "human happiness." Yet in defining this term, I confess that I meet with difficulty; no one seems to know exactly what constitutes "human happiness." Each of us has his own conception of us attain it, but, having once possessed it, can never be certain that it will not slip overnight from our grasp.

Physiologists, in turn, assert that without health and sane physical living, happiness is impossible. The trade unionist of the past, if he held any view at all, would likely have said: "Shorter hours and better pay." The new trade unionist, while still including the old as a necessary element, has added a new—namely, "industrial democracy and education."

This change in union aims means that in the American labor movement there is subtly taking place a withdrawal from the largely materialistic basis to a new and more idealistic basis—among thinking members, at least. Yet in both of these union aims, the older as well as the new, I believe that we can discern much more than in the mere fact that they are needs in themselves.

Better wages, education, industrial democracy—all of them are merely means to an end, the last means that our slight knowledge of human nature permits, and that end is the attainment of "human happiness"—not alone for one group, but for all workers of the nation.

BREAD PROFITEERS WILL GOUGE PUBLIC

Washington, Jan. 2.—Convinced that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission will pay no attention to the bread trust, members of the house have started an attack on this billion dollar merger.

A resolution introduced by Congressman Celler of Brooklyn charges that promoters of the trust were guilty of "unconscionable profiteering" during the war.

The resolution charges that the Ward interests, headed by William B. Ward, have secured control of the three greatest corporations in the baking industry. These are the Ward Baking corporation, with 25 plants; the General Baking corporation, with 42 plants; and the Continental Baking corporation, with 106 plants.

The trust promoters, it is stated, will capitalize the merger at an amount considerably above $200,000,000, the combined assets of the three baking corporations as shown by their most recent balance sheets, are only $144,832,97, including millions for good will, trade marks, and so forth.

"Thus these corporations now contain more than $200,000,000 of 'water,' and in the event of final merger the promoters intend to inject hundreds of millions more. Dividends on this huge flood of 'water,' which does not represent a dollar of actual investment, can be paid only by charging the public excessive prices for bread."

The price of General Baking company's original stock has increased from $2 a share in 1916 to more than $1,250 in 1925.

SENATE ROW LOOMS

Washington, Jan. 2.—The president's appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock, New York, and Richard V. Taylor, Alabama, as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be opposed by labor. It is claim that the commission is being "packed." Both appointees have had railroad connections. If New York appointee has been rejected by the senate, but the president gave him a recess appointment, which last summer after the senate adjourned.

PRISON LABOR LABEL OPPOSED BY BUSINESS

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 2.—Business interests oppose a bill that would make it compulsory for merchants to label prison-made goods sold in this state for sale. The proposal has been favored by the legislative committee, but the house rules committee refuses to place it on the calendar.

STEEL HOUSES FAIL

Birmingham, England, Jan. 2.—Public officials report that steel houses can not be considered a solution for the housing problem. The committee states that the houses cost more than brick or concrete and their maintenance will be very heavy as compared with other types of houses."

TRUST PROBE ALARMS AMERICAN INTERESTS

Washington, Jan. 2.—American business men are alarmed over a pending proposal in congress that foreign monopolies of raw material be investigated. These materials include rubber, coffee, silk, nitrates, tin, quinine, iodine, tin, sisal, wood pulp and quicksilver. For years the people have been "held up" by these monopolists and Secretary of Commerce Hoover recently suggested that the United States might be forced to adopt retaliatory measures on goods these nations are compelled to buy from the United States.

The rise in the price of crude rubber is largely responsible for congressional action, which calls for an investigation of "the means and methods of the control of production and exportation" of these materials.

The investigators may encounter rough travels, however, as it is hinted that American capital is interested in these industries and that the gougers are not all foreigners.

FEDERAL BANK SYSTEM HAS MANY LOOPHOLES

New York, Jan. 2.—When the federal reserve bank system was installed several years ago, the public was assured that this marked the end of high interest on money and stock manipulation.

Now it is acknowledged that speculators have no trouble securing funds and the biggest stock market ever known has been going on for a year.

Under the law member banks can not pass up to the reserve banks loans secured by stocks and bonds, but they can rediscount paper having its origin in commercial transactions and lend the proceeds in the stock market.

George L. Roberts, vice president of the National City bank and former director of the United States mint, intimates that the federal reserve system has not justified the predictions of its friends.

"Experience shows," he says; "that money or credit can not be kept in water-tight compartments."

During the year 1925 the nation's credit, under the federal reserve system, has expanded half a billion dollars, as a result of this expansion the prospect is for dearer money for all purposes in 1926 than in 1925."

COAL-BUYING PUBLIC GOUGED BY OPERATORS

Mahanoy City, Pa., Jan. 2.—Anthracite prices have doubled since September 1, said Andrew Mattey, president of district No. 7, United Mine Workers.

"Prior to the suspension," he said, "the public was forced to pay $10 for a ton of coal. Now, in the heart of the anthracite region, and only a stone's throw from many of the collieries, they pay $20 and $22. Since 1924 the anthracite operators are gaining $2.50 more on every ton sold and they are out to gain more by wage reductions."

NON-UNIONISTS DEFEAT BILL

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 2.—Unorganized miners succeeded to defeat legislation that was intended to protect the lives of miners in the state. Organized labor presented a petition signed by 1,500 non-union miners and a delegation of unorganized appeared before the legislators for the same purpose.

URGE CHILD AMENDMENT

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 2.—New Jersey trade unionists are urging adoption of the federal child labor amendment They also urge limiting the injunction in industrial disputes and the regulation of hours for women wage earners.

WHEELER ROUTS FOES; WAS HE VICTIMIZED?

Washington, Jan. 2.—The conspiracy indictment against Senator Wheeler was quashed in the District of Columbia supreme court. This case, which has been called "Daugherty investigation," is now closed unless the department of justice appeals.

Senator Wheeler was indicted in Montana on charges of conspiring to defraud the United States in the matter of oil and gas permits. The charges were initiated by Attorney General Daugherty when Senator Wheeler took a prominent part in the fight that resulted in Daugherty and his cabinet. Senator Wheeler was acquitted in the Montana court and a senate committee exonerated him after an investigation.

He was then indicted in the District of Columbia, and this charge is now quashed.

Prior to Senator Wheeler's third victory, the senate approved the president's nomination of Wellington D. Rankin to succeed John L. Slattery as federal district attorney for Montana. Slattery's term expired. He prosecuted Senator Wheeler in Montana, and is charged with being one of the Daugherty frame-up. The administration was notified that if Slattery was reappointed a fight against him would be started in the senate. As a committee of that body had exonerated Senator Wheeler of the charges made the senate would indorse Slattery. The new district attorney is a brother of Miss Jeanette Rankin, former congresswoman.

WORKERS NOT SELFISH IN BREAD TRUST FIGHT

Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Bakers' Journal reminds the public that the workers' fight against the bread trust is of interest to them.

"This trust already controls the bread market to such an extent that it is able to dictate prices of the most important means of living," says the labor paper. "Every technical improvement in its plants, every saving in wages, every additional exploitation of labor power increases profits of a small group of capitalists, who annually reap billions of dollars.

"This monopoly is growing rapidly into a gigantic trust which will ultimately levy tribute upon all the people, providing the latter permit it through their carelessness.

"If any one entertains the idea that the bread trust pays low wages to cheapen bread, they are mistaken. Neither do the workers nor the consuming masses benefit from the technical advantages and the labor-saving machinery used by the bread trust to a greater extent than in smaller bakeshops."

The Bakers' Journal points out that unionists and the people generally can combat the trust by buying union label bread.

PEONAGE IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—Peonage practices by the Natural Soda Products company have aroused State Labor Commissioner Matthew Sullivan to labor exchanges to cease sending workers to that plant. Any agency that refused to defeat legislation that was intended to protect the lives of miners in the state of Arizona will have its state license forfeited.

The company's plant is located in Trona, about 300 miles from here. Peonage in its worst form is the rule, with a graduated wage scale and hours to suit the management. Exemplings are limited to the cost of food and blankets. Several workers quit and started to walk to Los Angeles, but were arrested and returned to the works. They were charged with "beating a board bill" of 70 cents.